

BABY TALK—Morris Val Jones, Ph.D., Specialist in Speech and Hearing, School for Cerebral Palsied Children, San Francisco, California; formerly, Associate Professor of Speech, Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Illinois. With a Preface by John Wedell, M.D., Chief, Medical Staff, School for Cerebral Palsied Children, San Francisco, California. With an Introductory Statement by E. A. Lown, Superintendent, School for Cerebral Palsied Children, Northern California, San Francisco, California; Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois, 1960. 96 pages, \$4.50.

The title of this valuable book was jarring to the reviewer for it does not appeal to the fundamental causes of speech difficulties . . . even though "baby talk" is defined on the first page of the text as "when the pattern of sounds omitted, substituted, or defective in other ways resembles the typical speech of the young, it is often referred to as 'baby talk.'" There is so much in the text that covers the parent child relationship, the organic and psychological causes of speech defects that a better title could have been chosen.

It is difficult to know for whom the book was written, the physician dealing with children, the mother who has a child with a speech defect or a speech therapist. The physician could use the book as a text to be used in evaluating a speech defect problem and as a guide to the mother in analysis and self help. If written solely for the mother without professional help she would become discouraged before she got very far. Yet the whole text is directed to mother. There are a series of 10 quizzes and answers to each question in an appendix. These are excellent in developing the mother's understanding of the problem and its solution. But with all this the mother is met with such statements as "your program may end in failure." Its worth is more for the speech therapist to use this volume as a text book for the parent under his guidance. As such it is well worth while.

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CELLULAR ASPECTS OF IMMUNITY—Ciba Foundation Symposium—G. E. W. Wolstenholme, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., M.R.C.P., and Maeve O'Connor, B.A., editors for the Ciba Foundation. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1960. 495 pages, \$10.50.

One has only to peruse the list of contributors to this Symposium to realize that it contains a large majority of the most prominent investigators in the rapidly evolving field of immunology. Among the 34 participants from all places in the world are such names as Sir Macfarlane Burnet, P. B. Medawar, J. Lederberg, H. S. Lawrence and many others.

The Symposium was held in London in early June 1959 and is another one of the many timely topics to be supported and published by the Ciba Foundation. Because of the rapidly changing character of the field of cellular immunity the editors are to be commended for the prompt publication of this monograph.

The contents consist of 20 chapters and several shorter communications. Nearly all of the material is presented clearly and concisely and the experimental data that is given is carefully limited to the topic under discussion. In addition to the presentation of facts and observations a considerable amount of stimulating theoretical speculation is also indulged in especially in regard to the phenomenon of immunological tolerance and to the clonal selection theory of antibody formation. The contents of the discussion which followed each paper are published in detail and greatly en-

hance the formal topics. Often as many as 10 or 12 experts engage in these revealing discussions.

So many complex topics are dealt with in this book that it is obviously impossible to even mention more than a few of them. In general the first several chapters deal with various aspects of the immunologically competent cell which has now assumed the central role in immunology, replacing the antibody from this position. Lively discussion then centers about the function of the plasma cell, the small lymphocyte and the various mechanisms whereby antibodies may be formed and immunologic information conveyed from one competent cell to its descendants. Other topics, slightly aside from this central basic theme, are discussed in the final few chapters.

In general there has been condensed into this relatively small volume a remarkable amount of information by leaders in the field. It is clearly printed on good quality paper and the illustrations are excellent. Currently it is the most authoritative accumulation of topics in immunology. The book should be required reading for all persons entering the field of immunology as well as for others within and those on the periphery of this increasingly important field. The editors as well as the Ciba Foundation and the publishers are to be congratulated for their foresight in the organization and pursuance of this Symposium.

CARL M. PEARSON, M.D.

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OTHER CHILD, THE—THE BRAIN-INJURED CHILD—A Book for Parents and Laymen—Second Revised and Enlarged Edition—Richard S. Lewis, Alfred A. Strauss, and Laura E. Lehtinen. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., 1960. 148 pages, \$3.75.

In certain areas of writing, texts designed for the laity make very excellent medical reading because of their clarity and because of the forcefulness of their presentation. This little book, concerned with brain-damaged children, is an excellent example of such a text. Drawing on the excellent work of Strauss and Lehtinen, the book describes in considerable detail the problems faced by the brain-injured child and the reasons that his care may be difficult but also can be helped. It is important that the book starts out in describing these children not with a description of the motor behavior and the clumsiness, symptoms so commonly attributed to these children: but of the major difficulty, namely that of perception. Quite logically the chapters of the book proceed from perception through conception and language, and then last to behavior. Thus, the individual concerned with the erratic, impulsive behavior of some of these children is prepared on the basis of knowledge of the central problem for an approach to their management. Here the book is especially good in that it describes the possibilities of management for teachers and parents in words that are easily understandable and which have real meaning to those who have to have close contact with such children. Finally a chapter on education summarizes the current thinking about the care of such children, and points out the greater opportunities for education that are available under better organized auspices. All in all, this is a most readable little text and one that would be a great service to anyone dealing with children who is confused by the curious problems of the brain-injured child.

HENRY H. WORK, M.D.